Apple Ceiling Set for Home Consumption

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.–(AP)–Opening a new program to control the cost of living, the office of price administration today established ceiling prices between 10 and 11 cents a pound for apples for home consumption.

These prices represent the national average for the season. The maximum for October, low point of the season, will average about 9½ cents, OPA said, or approximately 1 cent below the current national average.

The new top prices are effective tomorrow for the country shipper selling FOB his country shipping point, and Oct. 22 for all others.

Despite the reduction, the ceilings are one to two cents higher than the level at which OPA fixed its sights when it recently reported a new rollback program for seven food commodities. OPA General Manager Chester Bowles planned originally to peg apple prices at 9 cents.

The higher ceilings were based on a directive from the office of economic stabilization.

Apples were the first commodity priced under the new program, intended to roll back the cost of living 2.3 percent. The others are onions, potatoes, oranges, lard, vegetable oils and peanut butter.

In addition, OPA soon will announce rollback ceiling prices for 13 winter vegetables.

The apple rollback was taken, OPA explained, to stop mounting prices which, it stated, threatened the supply to both consumers and processors.

Reflecting storage and other charges, the ceilings will vary by the month, OPA said.

Regulation sets up FOB shipping point maximum prices in seven principle apple producing states, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. On the basis of these maximums, delivered carlot or trucklot and delivered less-than-carlot or less-than-truckload prices will be set by zone.

Flat cents-per-pound retail prices, based on delivered prices, will be announced soon by regional and district OPA offices. The maximums will be by location without regard to type, size or grade of apples.

For containers ordinarily used in the west and shipping point maximum price is $2.53 per 44 pound container for the month of October. In November this maximum is $2.70, rising further thereafter.

Bombers Demolish Hub City

G (Continued from Page 1) G

were left roaring in the whole area.

Opposition was stern, and Fortress gunners knocked down eight out of 30 to 35 nazi fighters. The freight yards "were blown sky high," in one flier's words, despite the fierce air defense. The German fighters were "the most aggressive I have seen," said Lt. Col. John N. Milcher of Oconomowoc, Wis., leader of one wave of bombers.

Taking advantage of improved weather, allied fighter-bombers had one of their most successful days in Italy against enemy motor convoys, destroying about 150 vehicles in low-level attacks.

Forty-seven were left in flames at Isernia, 50 miles northeast of Naples.

In all the day's widespread attacks, 15 German planes were downed and six allied aircraft lost.

American medium bombers struck at road junctions and freight yards at and near Formia, Magnano, and Isernia, all communications points from Rome to the German front lines.

Senate Votes More Pay

H (Continued from Page 1) H

bilization director, appealed before the house ways and means committee for the administration's $10,500,000,000 tax program, asserting that it was a "minimum requirement to maintain stability in the wartime economy." Earlier republicans on the committee had demanded government economies which they said could cut the requirement for new taxes by 40 per cent.

President Roosevelt called on congress for authority to proclaim independence for the Philippine islands, saying the Filipinos had earned independence by their loyalty and sacrifice in the war.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones urged the house banking committee to extend the life of the Commodity Credit corporation and give it $500,000,000 additional borrowing power to help finance an all-time record crop acreage of $80,000,000.

The Kilgore war mobilization subcommittee reported to the senate military affairs committee that the United States has 3,000,000 more tons of shipping than were envisaged when this year's military plans were laid, and said the extra cargo space could permit "delivery of the decisive blow in Europe this year."

ON the HOME FRONT

By ISABEL CHILDS

Had you asked the four of us who were accustomed to walking home together from Parrish junior high school in the days of that institution's infancy which would be the glamour girl, which would be the nurse and which the lieutenant, she would have been left out of the classification!

—V—

Yet, today, I suppose, she rates as all three, while the rest of us, well, look at me! Another of the quartet is Mrs. Atwood Foster of Salem, wife of a man successful in his chosen profession and mother of a beautiful child; the other is Mrs. Wilson Pritchett of Corvallis, whose young husband is moving on toward prominence in his scientific field of operations and of whose smart youngster I hear interesting tales.

But the little negro lass who scuffed through the leaves with us down that block of Chemeketa street which lies between 14th and 13th streets, as we chattered in our newly-acquired and very slim Latin vocabularies the better to startle the neighborhood children, where is she?

That I cannot tell you. But in February she was a cover-girl, a nurse, an army nurse at that, if you please, and was awaiting orders to go overseas, proudly wearing the US emblem on her cape. She was addressed as "Lieutenant Maxwell."

I am sorry that the February issue of "The Crisis," magazine record of the darker races, did not come to our attention here at The Statesman until this week. But even now there are many Salem folk who remember the Charles Maxwell family and Chrystalee, and will be interested. So, I give you this paragraph taken from the contents page of the magazine, which has as its cover a full-page photograph of a very pretty girl in nurse's cap and army nurse's cape:

THE COVER

Lt. Chrystalee Maxwell is one of the 100 colored nurses on duty at Station Hospital No. 1 in Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, where the 93rd division is in training. We give her full name and address to save ourselves time and postage later, and to save time and postage of the men who always write for addresses of our cover girls. Lt. Maxwell is a native of Salem, Ore., received her nurse training at General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo., and at the time of her enlistment was a graduate nurse in the Los Angeles General hospital. She is one of the ten nurses at Huachuca awaiting orders for overseas duty.

—V—

Two other pictures of Lt. Maxwell appear in the same issue, illustrations accompanying an interesting article on "Nurses Go to War."

Looking back, I know that the three little white girls in the quartet loafing home through the fall haze, the winter rains and the spring sunshine realized that "Chrys" was a smart and charming person but when titles and magazine cover pictures and overseas duty as angel of mercy with the army were being handed out, why we were the ones entitled to them. Perhaps I shouldn't speak for Dorothy Foster and Elaine Pritchett, but make this a simple confession from one member of the group. After all, who were we to classify "Chrys," who has so ably classified herself?

Fleet Blasts Wake Island

F (Continued from Page 1) F

ries of Pacific raids probably was heavier and inflicted greater damage than the previous destructive attacks on Marcus and the Gilberts.

The communique did not specify the type of warships used for the bombardment. It is probable, however, that one or more cruisers was employed to shatter the enemy's barracks and defense positions with heavy shells.

Two cruisers were included in Admiral Halsey's force which shelled Wake in February, 1942. Shelling of Marcus island and the Gilberts was not attempted in the raids. In those attacks, however, pilots of carrier borne bombers found the the enemy was unable to offer any effective defense after th initial bombing attacks.

No enemy fighter interception was encountered by our carrier planes in either the Marcus or Gilbert raids, although land based heavy bombers which later attacked Tarawa, one of the Gilbert islands, had to fight off pursuing Zeroes.

If the enemy's defending fighter and bomber planes were knocked out by the opening carrier bombing assaults in this latest Wake attack, ships of Montgomery's force could have moved in to within easy range of the low-lying atoll and bombarded the enemy's garrison with a minimum of interference from land batteries.

The attack on Wake, following closely the Marcus and Gilbert raids, adds to evidence that the enemy's central Pacific defense perimeter will undergo a steady punching in the newly opened offensive phase of the Pacific war.

AP Man Tells Yugoslav Fight

I (Continued from Page 1) I

commander declared "there are no barriers of religion or politics. We embrace all patriots who love and fight for Yugoslavia."

The red-starred partisan army looks not to the red army of soviet Russia — but to American and British forces which breached the southern defenses of Hitler's Europe — for immediate support.

"Long live the American nation, long live the British nation," shouted partisan tommy-gunners around headquarters at their first glimpse of my khaki uniform.

Their commander summed up the situation:

"We wait for help from our American and British allies. It can not come too soon. We are fighting hard, as we've always fought, while we wait for this help, and the sooner it arrives the sooner will there be complete victory in Yugoslavia."

Enmeshed in the battle of Italy, the allied command has not yet been able to send an expeditionary force across the Adriatic to occupy strategic points at the foot of the naked, gray heights of the Dinaric Alps.

Today not one major city or harbor on the Dalmation coast remains in partisan control although in mid-September the red star flag floated over two of the greatest—Fiume and Split.

But the partisans are not downhearted. "We may lose a town but we never lose the country around it," they say.

Nor are they downhearted at fighting German tanks without a modern anti-tank gun in their arsenal or being bombed by German dive-bombers without an anti-aircraft gun to answer back.

They have seized most of the equipment of five Italian divisions that were caught in Yugoslavia by Premier Pietro Badoglio's armistice, but it's poor stuff.

The partisans until now have relied for success on their own guerilla skill and the passive support of a majority of the civilian population in the areas where they are active.

Their movement now, however, is assuming such proportions that it is military big business. There are more new soldiers than rifles—even counting the long-barreled old squirrel shooters of Balkan war vintage, and there is a job to finish that only planes and armored vehicles can do.

Some Italian troops, including specialists such as engineers and gunners, joined the partisan ranks. Hundreds of central European Jews suddenly released from axis concentration camps in Dalmatia voluntarily enlisted in the partisan army.

It is a people's army and presumably susceptible to most of the mistakes that newly expanded militia and ex-civilians usually make. But its spirit is amazing and exhilarating.

And it knows how to shoot straight.

Allies Cross Vital Rivers

D (Continued from Page 1) D

were Pozzuolo, Qualiano, Villaricca, Arzano and Marano.

An allied communique said "the Fifth army has continued to make progress against stiffening opposition, with an increase in demolitions, craters and mines on the route along which they are advancing."

"The bringing forward of reserves and repair of bridges is proceeding rapidly.

"The Eighth army is in contact with enemy forces west of Termoli and on the general line of the river Biferno. Heavy fighting is reported."

German resistance was reported also to have stiffened in the mountainous central sector of the twisting 100-mile front across Italy. For the time being the nazis are relying principally on units arme dwith mortars, machine guns and some artillery in orchards and behind rock walls and along water courses.

Some nazi tanks also are participating in the delaying actions, but there was no indication that the four to five divisions of German troops estimated to be available for the defense of Rome had yet joined fully in the battle.

Politics in One Easy Lesson

KNOXVILE, Tenn. –(AP)– Barney Ray said he heard this true story in the backwoods of Monroe county, Tenn.

A fellow was elected to a constable post. The family heard of the father's political success and one of the children remarked:

"Mammy, is all of us constables?"

"No," the mother answered, "jes me an' yore pappy."

Nash, Kelly-Nash Leader, Dies

CHICAGO, Oct. 6–(AP)–Patrick A. Nash, 80, co-leader of the Kelly-Nash democratic organization of Chicago, died tonight in Columbus hospital.

Nash died of pneumonia after a short illness.

He was chairman of the Cook county (Chicago) democratic committee and had been a political chief for many years.

Aussies Gain Seven Miles On Madang

J (Continued from Page 1) J

raided by four-engined bombers which dropped 39 tons of explosives.

Across Vitiaz strait from Finschhafen, P-40s set fires in the dump areas of Gasmata, New Britain, an enemy air base.

North of New Britain in the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, a light Japanese cruiser was the target of an air attack.

In the Solomons, fighter planes went after Japanese shipping off Bougainville and Choiseul islands, the two points to which the enemy is reported evacuating his garrison from Vila, on Kolombangara.

The Ramu valley force encountered only slight opposition in occupying Dumpu on Monday. The villege is approximately 42 miles northwest of Kalapit which was seized by airborne troops in the Markham valley September 18 to start the present drive.

A headquarters spokesman said that prior to the war Australian gold mining organizations had a small air field at Dumpu. The field was near the Ramu river on the floor level of the valley.

The air attack on the Bogadjim outpost resulted in heavy damage to communications.

Other allied air activity reported included a fighter attack on Garove island in the Vita group near New Britain in which a harbor fire was set which burned for an hour and a quarter.

General MacArthur's New Guinea successes, which include the capture of the air bases of Finschhafen, Lae, and Salamaua since September 12, drew congratulation from Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

Red Summer Drive Halts At Dnieper

C (Contiued from Page 1) C

jor task of consolidating positions is under way.

Red army's lines are longer than at any time since it began counter-attacking the Germans. Commanders have learned much in this war and the Russians are not ones to extend lines too far, especially with winter nearing.

When the red army lost Kharkov early in 1943 after retaking it from the Germans it was because the lines were too far extended in bad weather. It needed only one such lesson.

Consolidation means a great amount of repair. There are hundreds of miles of railways to get into shape. Although army engineers do this in surprisingly fast time it is no one-week job. Hundreds of bridges were destroyed by the Germans. Dirt roads, now mud, must be repaired.

In every town and village water supply systems, electric light plants, telephone networks and buildings wrecked by the retreating Germans must be put back into shape.

Only a few weeks remain to accomplish this task before snow begins to fall.

The Dnieper has been reached along a broad front. It can be held. White Russia has been entered. The great German garrisons on the central front have been smashed. The enemy is further away from Moscow than at any time in two years.

If there was ever a time to consolidate and prepare for winter operations—which should be on a huge scale—now is it.

Bridges Trial Transcript Big

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6–(AP)–The transcript in Harry Bridges' court fight to avoid deportation ordered by the department of justice arrived at the U. S. circuit court of appeals today. It comprised 16 printed volumes totalling 7,745 pages.

Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's union and California CIO director, lost a habeas corpus action in Judge Martin I. Welsh's federal district court which would have set aside the deportation order.

He has appealed the decision to the circuit court. Arrival of the transcript sets November 6 as the final date for Bridges' attorneys to file their opening brief. The government then has until December 6, to file its brief, and Bridges must file an answer in another 10 days.

The court will then set a date

HOLLYWOOD Last Times Tonight
NOEL COWARD
in
"In Which We Serve"
LITTLE TOKYO U.S.A.
Preston FOSTER
Brenda JOYCE

Police Puzzled By Boy Held At Silverton

SILVERTON—City police here are holding a youth whose age is variously quoted from 13 to 19 years, who has told such varying tales as to his name and that of his father that officers believe he may be suffering from something akin to amnesia. Found wandering along Silverton streets Tuesday night, the boy, who is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has dark hair and dark eyes and weighs 135 pounds, apparently is not from any state institution, a state police checkup reveals.

First saying he had escaped from the boys' training school at Woodburn, the wanderer later said he had come to Silverton from Eugene to look for work, spoke of his father's name as George then as Charlie, said his own name was George Doney, then Donald Lustays.

State police said Wednesday night they had the partial address of a Doney family in Eugene believed to have a son in the 'teens but had been unable to contact it.

War Shipping Exceeds 1943 Expectations

WASHINGTO, Oct. 6–(AP)–United States war shipping facilities are 3,000,000 tons above 1943 expectations, the Kilgore subcommittee of the senate disclosed today in an optimistic report asserting that "our shipping windfall can deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year."

Mixing praise of shipbuilding achievements with criticism of what it reported as failure in some cases to utilize all available cargo space for war purposes, the subcommittee in an interim report urged that all shipping operations be placed under the control of the war shipping administration.

At present, the report explained, less than half of the 16,000,000 tons of dry-cargo shipping tonnage is administered by the war shipping administration, with the remainder under control of the army, navy and several other agencies. It added that in some instances ships have sailed from US ports with 50 per cent of their cargo space empty.

The record breaking ship output combined with a sharp cut in submarine sinkings is responsible for placing at our command now 3,000,000 more tons of shipping than "entered into our military planning for 1943," the report said.

"Your committee is of the opinion that, if these 3,000,000 tons are fully mobilized for military use rather than dissipated on peace-time commerce, and second, if plans are executed to pack every ship to the last pound and the last cubic foot, our shipping windfall can deliver the decisive blow in Europe this year," it continued.

Oregon Over Bond Top More Than 30 Per Cent

PORTLAND, Oct. 6–(AP)–State war bond officials, with several days to go before all returns are in, reported Oregon's third war loan sales up to $141,332,472.75 tonight, more than 30 per cent over the $104,000,000 quota.

Series "E" sales reached $23,370,000; and Chairman E. C. Sammons predicted that some six million more will be reported.

State Papers Reveal France Warned on Nazi Fleet Seizure

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6–(AP)–When France fell in 1940 and prepared to sign an armistice, the United States warned she must keep her fleet out of German hands or lose forever "the friendship and good will of the government of the United States."

This was revealed tonight in diplomatic exchanges published by the department of state, and to appear in the department's forthcoming documented edition of "Peace and War — US Foreign Policy, 1931-1941."

The exchanges began with a note from Secretary of State Cordell Hull on June 17, 1940, to Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel, jr., then at the provisional capital at Bordeaux, where the French government had fled while the armistice with Germany was being negotiated.

Hull instructed Biddle to tell Admiral Jean Darlan and the French foreign minister that "in the opinion of this government, should the French government before concluding any armistice with the Germans, fail to see that the fleet is kept out of the hands of her opponents, the French government will be pursuing a policy which will fatally impair the preservation of the French empire and the eventual restoration of French independence and autonomy."

"Furthermore," Biddle was told to say, "should the French government fail to take these steps and permit the French fleet to be surrendered to Germany, the French government will permanently lose the friendship and good will of the government of the United States."

Biddle replied the next day, relaying the first of many French assurances that the fleet would never be surrendered to the Germans. The French would not promise to turn the fleet over to the British, he said, but indicated that it might be sent overseas or sunk. He urged the French to move it to a safe place rather than destroy it.

On October 25, 1940, Hull told the French ambassador in Washington that allowing the Germans to use the French fleet would constitute a flagrant breach of faith with the United States government. Any such agreement with Germany, he said, "would permanently remove any chance that this government would be disposed to give any assistance to the French people in their distress, and would create a wave of bitter indignation against France on the part of American public opinion.

"If France pursued such a policy . . . the United States could make no effort when the appropriate time came to exercise its influence to insure to France the retention of her overseas possessions."

The documents indicate that French maintained an attitude of pained surprise that the United States would question their declared purpose of keeping the fleet out of German hands.

Marshal Petain sent word to Roosevelt that he considered the American "appraisement as inaccurate as it is unjust." Out of a desire to maintain friendship, he would refrain from calling attention to elements in the US notes which "might make him question the fair attitude of the American government," he said.

By November, 1940, United States diplomatic relations with Vichy were in the same questionable class as relations with Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, Hull told French Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye.

"The definite impression created here and everywhere by Mister Laval is that he is an extreme partisan of Hitler and Mussolini and very bitter toward Great Britain," Hull said.

He added that this government had a "supreme and firm purpose to have no relations with any government such as that of Vichy, which would give the slightest encouragement to Hitler."

The situation at the end of 1940 was reviewed in a letter from President Roosevelt to Admiral William D. Leahy, then leaving to take up the post of ambassador to Vichy.

Roosevelt told Leahy to go over the heads of the French cabinet and convince Marshal Petain that a German victory would reduce France to the status of a vassal.

"I had reason to believe," Roosevelt said, "that Petain was not cognizant of all the acts" of Foreign Minister Laval in dealing with the Germans.

The president anticipated that Leahy would receive French requests for food and relief supplies. In answering them, Leahy was to keep in mind, Roosevelt said, that "the primary interest of the American people and an interest which overshadows all else at the moment, is to see a British victory."

Firemen Find Smoke, No Fire

Where there's so much smoke there must be some fire failed as a maxim, city firemen said when they were called to the Jason Lee church on Winter and Market Wednesday. The sawdust burner had "back-fired." Result. Mostly just smoke.

MUSICAL NOTE-TATIONS by Major C Hiner

Joe Reichman and His Orchestra Here Tomorrow Night, Oct. 8th, at Crystal Gardens—Dancing 8 'til 12

Admission $1.10 Per Person – Tax Included
Tickets on Sale — Music Nook — Next to Elsinore

Mother, Daughter Hit by Train, Not Seriously Injured

Mrs. Doris L. Hardeback and her 5-year-old daughter Dian, Cornelius, sustained lacerations and bruises when their car was hurled into a ditch by a northbound freight train at Claxter crossing on the Southern Pacific line north of Salem at 5:53 p. m. Wednesday.

A rear fender of the car was struck by the train, which Mrs. Hardeback, driver of the automobile, said she did not see until her car was on the track. Salem city first-aiders were called to the scene, but the mother and child were taken by ambulance to Salem Deaconess hospital, where a physician reported their injuries nnot serious. They have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Hardeback's mother in Keizer.

British Sink Nazi U-Boat

LONDON, Oct. 6. –(AP)– The British destroyer Inconstant sank a German submarine which threatened "an important and valuable convoy" in the Mediterranean near Algiers several weeks ago, the admiralty disclosed tonight.

After sighting the U-boat, the destroyer moved in between it and a 17,000-ton transport of the convoy and immediately attacked the undersea craft with depth charges.

GRAND
Today
TOGETHER!
JAMES CAGNEY and BOGART
They
THE OKLAHOMA KID
WARNER BROS.
TUNEFUL SPOONFUL ROMANCE!
LARCENY with Music
Allan JONES
Kitty CARLISLE
ALVINO REY and his Orchestra

LIBERTY
THE HOUSE THAT HITS BUILT
New Big 3 Unit Show Today
Johnny Mack Brown
Fuzzy Knight
in
'Ragtime Cowboy Joe'
INVISIBLE AGENT
with JON HALL
Ilona Massey
Peter Lorre
Last Episode
'VALLEY OF VANISHING MEN'
NEW TODAY
Don't Miss It!
First Thrilling Chapter Now!
THE CALL OF THE JUNGLE!
A Female Tarzan
JUNGLE GIRL
A NEW IDEA!
EVERY THURSDAY
EVERY FRIDAY

STATE
Today thru Friday
Then Gone Forever!
THE GREATEST SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT OF ALL TIME!
GONE WITH THE WIND
This Special Attraction
Adults 55c Children 17c
Including Tax
ONE PERFORMANCE
Daily, 7:45
HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!
ENDS FRIDAY NIGHT